

KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12 EDUCATION

Program 021

SPI - General Apportionment

Recommendation Summary

Dollars in Thousands

	Annual FTEs General Fund State	Other Funds	Total Funds
2009-11 Expenditure Authority	10,285,778		10,285,778
Total Maintenance Level	10,857,660		10,857,660
Difference	571,882		571,882
Percent Change from Current Biennium	5.6%		5.6%
Performance Changes			
Freeze Steps on Salary Schedule	(45,778)		(45,778)
Prior School Year Adjustments	(20,378)		(20,378)
Eliminate K-4 Class Size Reduction	(167,279)		(167,279)
Eliminate Summer Vocational Skills Center Program	(4,770)		(4,770)
June 2011 Apportionment	253,000		253,000
June Contingency	(13,000)		(13,000)
Reduce Extended Day Skill Center	(98)		(98)
Eliminate Costs From K-4 Class Size Reductions	(24,032)		(24,032)
Repayment of Contingency Pool	(15,000)		(15,000)
Suspend Plan 1 Uniform COLA #	(246,864)		(246,864)
Subtotal	(284,199)		(284,199)
Total Proposed Budget	10,573,461		10,573,461
Difference	287,683		287,683
Percent Change from Current Biennium	2.8%		2.8%
Total Proposed Budget by Activity			
Administration	51,082		51,082
Inactive - General Apportionment	10,284,113	14	10,284,127
National Board for Professional Teaching Standards	1,665		1,665
Other Education Grants and Programs	346,280		346,280
Professional Educator Standards Board		(14)	(14)
Basic Education	135,807		135,807
Enhancements to Basic Education	(245,486)		(245,486)
Total Proposed Budget	10,573,461		10,573,461

PERFORMANCE LEVEL CHANGE DESCRIPTIONS

Freeze Steps on Salary Schedule

Certificated staff movement on the state salary schedule is frozen as of August 31, 2010. Allocations for certificated instructional staff salaries for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years shall exclude any educational credits or years of service earned after August 31, 2010.

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Prior School Year Adjustments

The school fiscal year lags the state fiscal year by two months, because the state operates on a fiscal year period of July 1 to June 30 and school districts operate on a fiscal period of September 1 to August 31. The 2011 supplemental budget reduces various program allocations to districts for the 2010-11 school year. This step adjusts the Fiscal Year 2012 portion of those program allocations accordingly. The \$20.4 million saved in the General Apportionment program is entirely from the elimination of the K-4 class size reduction in the 2010-11 school year.

Eliminate K-4 Class Size Reduction

Funding for Kindergarten through Grade 4 class size reduction is eliminated for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years. The formula for allocating funding to districts is adjusted to reflect the following increases in average class sizes: grades Kindergarten through Grade 3 will become 25.23, up from 23.11; grade 4 will become 27, up from 26.15. As a result of this change, allocations to districts are reduced.

Eliminate Summer Vocational Skills Center Program

Funding for the Summer Vocational Skills Center program is eliminated. Districts may continue to claim funding for these participating students through enhanced FTE allocation in the base apportionment budget.

June 2011 Apportionment

The budget shifts \$253 million of the June 2011 apportionment payments to school districts from the last business day of June 2011 to the first business day of July 2011. This increases costs for Fiscal Year 2012 and reduces costs for Fiscal Year 2011.

June Contingency

The budget shifts \$253 million of the June 2011 apportionment payments to school districts from the last business day of June 2011 to the first business day of July 2011. The 2011 supplemental budget provides a June financial contingency fund for districts which meet specific financial hardship criteria resulting from the June 2011 apportionment shift. The 2011-13 biennial budget assumes repayment of this funding during Fiscal Year 2012.

Reduce Extended Day Skill Center

The Extended Day Skills Center Program provides support services to skills center students at risk of dropping out of school. Funding for this service is reduced by 10 percent for the 2011-13 biennium.

Eliminate Costs From K-4 Class Size Reductions

The K-4 class size reduction funds included funding for additional maintenance, supplies, and operating costs (MSOC). The budget eliminates the additional MSOC funding for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years, consistent with the elimination of K-4 class size reduction funds.

Repayment of Contingency Pool

The 2011 supplemental budget provides funding for a financial contingency fund for districts that meet specific financial hardship criteria. The 2011-13 biennial budget assumes repayment of this funding during Fiscal Year 2012.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS

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Administration

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is a statewide elected official charged with the constitutional responsibility of overseeing Washington's public school system. Functions included in this activity are the Superintendent's office, state policy and federal liaison offices, civil rights compliance, budget and fiscal services, school apportionment services, communications, human resources, and agency support information technology services, and school district audit resolution.

Inactive - General Apportionment

The Washington State Constitution requires the state to define and fully fund basic public education for all school-aged children. General apportionment funding, the state's largest basic education program, is provided to the state's 296 school districts through a complex formula based on the number of enrolled students (approximately 1 million), staffing ratios, average salaries, and other factors such as adjustments for very small districts. The state funding formula provides over 67,000 staff for basic education. The funds are allocated to, and spent by, the districts and their elected school boards. Approximately 69 percent of all district expenditures are for teaching, 13 percent for administration, 9 percent for school facilities and operations, and the remainder for pupil transportation and food services.

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards

The certification process by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) requires an educator to demonstrate teaching practices that meet high and rigorous standards. Washington State supports this effort by providing bonuses for national board certified teachers. In addition, private foundations have contributed resources for assisting teachers with the fees and in preparing the materials required for the certification process.

Other Education Grants and Programs

The state and federal governments provide a wide array of grants to school districts to meet special needs.

Professional Educator Standards Board

The Washington Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) is a separate state agency funded within OSPI's budget. The mission charged the PESB is to establish state policies and requirements for the preparation and certification of education professionals, ensuring that they are competent in the professional knowledge and practice for which they are certified; have a foundation of skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to help students with diverse needs, abilities, cultural experience, and learning styles to meet or exceed the state learning goals, and are committed to research-based practice and career-long professional development.

Basic Education

The Washington State Constitution requires the state to define and fully fund basic public education for all school-aged children. General apportionment funding, the state's largest basic education program, is provided to the state's 295 school districts through a complex formula based on the number of enrolled students (approximately 1 million), class sizes, staffing needs, average salaries, and other factors such as adjustments for very small districts. The funds are allocated to, and spent by, the districts and their elected school boards.

Enhancements to Basic Education

The state provides certain enhancements to basic education funds for class size, school and district staffing, and materials, supplies and operating costs that are over and above basic education funding levels. This includes items such as student achievement fund activities, highly capable student funding, and class size reductions for certain grade levels.